CLEARING UP THE RECORD

GEN, GRANT'S MILITARY SUBORDINATION IN THE TENNESSEE RIVER CAMPAIGN.

His Victory at Bonelson-Disposition to Find Fault-Hallock Reports "There Never Was Any Want of Military Subordination"-Grant Was Not Arrested

The War of the Rebellion Records afford the means of accurately and specif-ically dispelling certain misunderstandings in respect to the record of Gon Grant in the Tennessee river campaign. The world knows that on Feb. 16, 1862, Gen. Grant was in command of the federal forces which were infesting Fort Donelson. The confederate Gon. Buckner sent a message to Gen. Grant proposing "the appointment of commissioners to agree upon terms of capitulation of the forces and post" under Buckner's command. Grant's famous, quick response

"No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works."

To which Buckney replied that he was

works."
To which Buckner replied that he was compelled "to accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms which you propose," and thereupon the "forces and post" were surrendered.

If those terms were "unchivalrous," certainly the treatment afterward of Buckner and his officers and mos was "generous," for Buckner was consulted with reference to details of providing for his men as prisoners of war, and all of his men as prisoners of war, and all of his officers were allowed to retain their

side arms.
Shortly after this brilliant achievemen Shortly after this brilliant achievement of the Union forces under Grant. Gen. Halleck, the major general in command of the department of Missouri, and the immediate superior officer of Grant, while irritated, "worn out, and tired," arrived at some very unfavorable conclusions, which led him to make reflections upon all officers in the army of the Tennessee with the single exception of Gen. Smith. Here is the dispatch which he sont to Gen. McClellan, then in command of the armies at Washington:

armies at Washington:

HEARQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. LOUIS March 3, 1822—GEN. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Washington, D. C.; * * * I have had no communication with Gen. Grant for more than a week. He left his command without my authority and went to Nashville. His army seems to he as much demoralized by the victory of Fort Donelson as was that of the Potomac by the defeat of Buil Run. It is hard to censure a successful general immediately after a victory, but I think he richly deserves it. I can get no returns, no reports, no information of any kind from him. Satisfied with his victory, he sits down and enjoys it without any regard to the future. I am worn out and tired with this neglect and inefficiency. C. F. Smith is almost the only officer equal to the entergency.

As a result of those complaints by Hall-Eck.

simergency. H. W. Halleck.

As a result of those complaints by Halleck the following was sent by Gen.

McClellan at 6 p m, of the same day:

Washinoton, March 3, 1862, 6 p. m.—Mal.
Gen. H. W. Halleck., St. Louis: * * The
future success of our cause demands that proceedings such as Grant's should at once be
checked. Generals must observe discipline
as well as private soldiers. Do not hearistate to
arrest him at once if the good of the service requires it, and place C. F. Smith in
command. You are at liberty to regard this
as a positive order if it will smooth your way.

I appreclate the difficulties you have to oncounter, and will be giad to relieve you from
trouble as far as possible.

Geo. B. McClellan,

Maj. Gen., comd'g U. S. Army.

Approved:

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

The next day Halleck, still provoked,

The next day Halleck, still provoked, communicated a rumor suggesting that Gen. Grant had gone on a spree, and that that would probably account for the latter's neglect of orders:

St. Lotis. March 4, 1802.—Maj. Gen. McClellan, Washington: A rumor has just reached me that since the taking of Fort Donelson Gen. Grant has resumed his former had habits. If so, it will account for his neglect of my often-repeated orders. I do not deem it advisable to strest him at present, but have placed Gen. Smith in command of the expedition of the Tennessee, I think Smith will restore order and discipline.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

Although Gen. Halleck was not disposed to arrest Grant he did put Smith in command of the expedition which Grant was to have commanded and which he did subsequently command.

President Lincoln would not take "snap judgment" srainst Gen. Grant, but, instead, he wanted the facts, and six days later he had the following dispatch sent, ordering Gen. Hallack to get at the facts and report them as a basis for fair facts and report them as a basis for fair

indgment:

Heapoyanters of the Army, Admitant General's Oppice Washington, March 10,1862.

—Malden, H.W. Hallen, U.S. A., Commanding Department of the Mississippi, St. Louis It has been reported that soon after the battle of Fort Donelson Stigadier General Grant left his command without leave. By direction of the President the Secretary of War desires you to ascertain and report whether Gen. Grant left his command at any time without proper authority, and, if so, for how long; whether he has made to you proper reports and returns of his force; whether he has committed any acts which were unauthorized or not in accordance with milliary subordination or propriety, and, if so, what?

L. Thiomas,

Adjutant General.

Gen. Halleck's report, five days later.

Gen. Halleck's report, five days later, as a result of his investigation, was a complete, manly vindication of Gen. Grant, even as against his (Halleck's) own peevish complaints and the "rumor' sbout Grant's having "resumed his for mer bad habits," and Grant was "directed to resume his command in the field." This is what Halleck reported:

to resume his command in the field."
This is what Halleck reported:
St. Lous. March 15, 1822—Brin. Gen. London March 15, 1822—Brin. Gen. London March 15, 1822—Brin. Gen. London March 16, 1822—Brin. Gen. London March 16, 1822—Brin. Gen. London March 16, 1822—Brin. Gen. Grant and several officers of high rank in his command, immediately after the battle of Fort Donelson, went to Nativille without any authority or knowledge. I am satisfied, however, from investigation that Gen. Grant did this from good infentions, and from a desire to subserve the public interests.

Not being advised of Gen. Buell's movements, and fearning that Gen. Buell's movements, and learning that Gen. Buell's movements, and learning that Gen. Buell's movements and learning that Gen. Buell's movements and learning that Gen. Buell's movements and resulting of the Gen. Buell's movement, and fearning that Gen. Buell had ordered Smith's division of his Grant's) command to Nashville, and estemed it his duty to go there in person. During the absence of Gen. Grant and a part of his general officers nuperous interest and probably, under the circumstances, were unavoltable.

Gen. Grant has made the proper explanations, and has been directed to resume his command in the field. As he acted from a braise worthy although mistaken seal for the public service in going to Nashville and leaving his command. I respectfully recommend that no further notice be taken of it. There never has been any usen of mislary swoodnattion in the part of Gen. Grant, and his failure to make returns of his forces has been explained as resulting partly from the failure of colonels of regiments to report to him out their arrival and partly from an interruption of telegraphic communication. All these irregularities have now been remedied. H. W. HALLECK.

Almost simultaneously with the correspondence above outlined between Gens. Halleck, McClellan, and Thomas

Almost simultaneously with the cor-respondence above outlined between Gens. Halleck, McClellan, and Thomas (the latter acting for President Lincoln) communications passed between Gens. Halleck and Grant relating to the mat-ters covered by the first mentioned cor-respondence.

respondence.
In chronological order, and by way of preparation for what follows, read this extract from a lengthy communication by Gen. Grant to one of Gen. Halleck's officers, on March 1:

officers, on March 1:

HEADQUARTEDS DISTRICT WEST TENNESSEE,
FORT DONESON, March 1, 1862—CAPT, J. C.
KELTON, St. Louis, Mo.; I have informed the
general commanding department (generally
through the chief of staff ency day since
leaving Cairo of my wants, what information
was obtained of the movements of the enemy,
to. I will now recapitatistic parity my
vants. *

Brigadler General.

The first of the letters from Halleck to

The first of the letters from Halleck to Frant with especially important bearing apon the subject in question was the fol-

ewing:

Headquarters Department of the Misouni, St. Louis, March 6, 1862—Mail, Gen. U.S. Saart, Fort Henry, Tenn.: I inclose herewith copy of a letter addressed to Judge Davis, president of the western investigating commission. Judge Davis age the writer is a mail finiegrity, and perfectly reliable. The want forder and discipling and the numerous irregularities in your command since the capture of Fort Dondaon are matters of general poteriety, and have attracted the serious attention of the authorities at Washington Unless these things are immediately corrected I am directed to relieve you of the command.

E. W. Haller, Major General.

On the same day Gen. Halleck tele-

IN

BUY IN WASHINGTON!

Best Granulated Sugar,	per pound,	61/2	Cents	Best Full-Gallon Cans Tomatoes, per dozen,	\$2 40
Best Cut Sugar,	"	71/2	Cents	Best Full-Gallon Cans Apples, "	2 75
Best Powdered Sugar,		71/2	Cents	Best Sweet Sifted American Peas, "	3 00
Best Brown Sugar,	rich et	6	Cents	Best Sifted American Peas, "	2 50
Best Roasted Java Coffee,	ü	30	Cents	Sifted (not Early June) American Peas, "	2 00
Best Roasted Mocha Coffee,	"	30	Cents	Best 3-pound Can Pie Peaches, "	1 20
Best Refined Lard,		10	Cents	Best 3-pound Can Tomatoes, "	110
Best Print Butter,	**	40	Cents	Best Canned Corn, "	110
Best Yellow Evaporated Peaches,	66	30	Cents	Best Houston Table Peaches, "	3 00
Best White Evaporated Peaches,	**	25	Cents	Best Canned String Beans, " *	1 20
Best White Evaporated Apples,	"	12	Cents	Best Canned Lima Beans, "	1 50
	**			Best Canned Succotash, "	2 00
Best Dried Cherries,		18	Cents	Very best Dry Catawba Wine, per gallon,	1 00
Best Breakfast Hominy,	"	3	Cents	Very best Sweet Catawba Wine, "	1 00
Best Large Hominy,	**	3	Cents	Very best New York Valley Port Wine, "	1 50
Best Iowa Oat Meal,	**	4	Cents	Very best Rochester Cider, "	25
Best Full-Head Rice,	46	9	Cents	Haymarket Virginia Claret,	1 00

And because they can find Mint Juleps, Amer Pecon Bitters, Fernet Branca Bitters, Miss Martin's Home-Made Cakes, Preserves, and Pickles, Smith's India Pale Ale, Wharton J. Green's Scuppernong Wines, and hundreds of other fine GROCERIES, WINES, and LIQUORS.

-AT

JOHN H. MAGRUDER'S,

darned mad dat he kicked at his tail all

are—should be uncomfortable over the profits stung us to the quick. The fact was that the company, that for years had paid 20 per cent. was forced to reduce the preparate to 10.1.

percentage to 19½."
"Well?" said the policeman, expect-

"What was that?" eagerly queried the

officer.
"Each conductor," was the answer in

sworn to register on every trip one more fare than he takes. The 6 cents extra

for each journey, given to the corpora-tion by its grateful employes, will just make up the difference between financial failure and financial success. We have sworn to keep the thing from the direc-

tors, satisfied that we shall reap our re-ward in another world." ward in another world."

The policeman then got off the car and stood for ten minutes on a street cerner with his belinet in his hand and pondered.—Philadelphia Press.

Then she opened up her ancient carpet

bag, drew forth a large bundle of soiled

on its feet.

1417 NEW YORK AYENUE.

Any line of Cars or Herdics will take you within half square.

daily the number and positions of the forces under your command. Your neglect of repeated orders to report the strength of your command has created great dissatisfaction and seriously interfered with military plans. Your going to Nashville without authority, and when your presence with your troops was of the utmost importance, was a matter of very serious complaint in Washington, so much so that I was advised to arrest you on your return.

wery serious complaint in Washington, so much so that I was advised to arrest you on your return.

On the next day, March 7, Gen. Grant, at Fort Henry, replied to Gen. Halleck:

Your dispatch of yesterday just received. I did all I could to get you returns of the strength of my command. Every move I made was reported deily to your chief of staff, who must have failed to keep you properly posted. I have failed to keep you properly posted. I have done my very best to obey orders and to carry out the interests of the service. If my course is not satisfactory, remove me at once. I do not wish to impode in any way the success of our arms. I have averaged writing more than once a day since leaving Cairo to keep you informed of my position, and it is no fault of mine if you have not received my letters. My going to Nashville was strictly intended for the good of the service, and not to gratify sny desire of my own.

Belleving sincerely that I must have ensuries between you and myselt, who are trying to impair my usefulness. I respectfully ask to be relieved from further duty in the department.

On the following day Gen. Hallock

lieved from firther duty in the department.

On the following day Gen. Hallock again telegraphed to Gen. Grant:

You are mistaken. There is no enemy between you and me. There is no letter of your stating the number and position of your command since capture of Fort Donelson. Gen. McClellan has asked for it repeatedly with reference to ulterior movements, but I could not give him the information. He is out of all putience waiting for it. Answer by telegraph in general terms.

And Gen. Grant did answer the next.

all patience waiting for it. Answer by telegraph in general terms.

And Gen. Grant did answer the next day in these terms:

Your dispatch of yesterday is just received. I will do all in my power to advance the expedition now started. You had a better chance of knowing my strength while surrounding Fort Donelson than I had. Troops were reporting dally, by your order, and immediately assumed to brigades. There were no orders received from you until the 2sth of Fabruary to make out returns, and I made every effort togothem in as early as possible. I have always been ready to move anywhere, regardless of consequences to myself, but with a disposition to take the best care of the troops under my command. I renew my application to be relieved from further duty. Returns have been sent.

Before the last abyoe quoted dispatch

tion to be relieved from further duty. Returns have been sent.

Before the last abvoe quoted dispatch reached Gen. Halleck, he wrote to Gen. Grant, on March 9:

Your letter of the 5th instant, just received, contains the first and only information of your actual forces. If you have reported them before I have not seen them. Gen. McClellan has repeatedly ordered me to report to him daily the numbers and positions of your forces. This I could not do, and the fault certainly was not mine, for I telegraphed to you time and again for the information, but could get no answer. This certainly indicated a great want of order and system in your command, the biame of which was partially thrown on me, and perhaps justly, as it is the duty of every commander to compet those under him to obey orders and enforce discipline. Don't let such neglect occur again, for it is equally discreditable to you and to me. I really fell sashamed to telegraph back to Washington time and again that I was unable to give the strength of your command.

But to huntiness. * All other troops about to be sent up the Tennessee as rapidly as possible. As soon as these things are arranged you will hold yourself in readiness to take command. There will probably be some desperate fighting in that vicinity, and we must be prepared. * I shall organize and sond you re-enforcements as rapidly as possible, and when I get them under way I shall join you myself.

The next phase of this matter is pre-sented tersely in a dispatch sent March 11 by Grant to Halleck, as follows:

Yours of the 6th instant, inclosing an anonymous letter to lion. David Davis, speaking of fracids committed against government, is just received. I refer you to my orders to suspress marguding as the only reply necessary. There is such a disposition to find fault with me that I again ask to be relieved from further duty until I can be piaced right in the estimation of those higher in authority.

Two days later Gen. Halleck made this comprehensive reply: this comprehensive reply:
You cannot be relieved from your command.
There is no good reason for it. I am certain
that all which the authorities at Washington
ask is that you enforce discipling and pourish
the disorderly. The power is in your hands;
use it, and you will be sustained by all above
you. Instead of relieving you, I wish you, as
soon as your new army is in the field, to assigned the immediate command and lead it on
to new victories.

mous letter, upon which severe censure was based, I felt as though it would be impossible for me to serve longer without a court of inquiry. Your telegram of yesterday, however, places such a different phase upon my position that I will again assume command, and give every effort to the success of the cause. Under the worst circumstances I would do the same. ould do the same.

That concluded the controversy, and the relations between Gen. Halleck and Gen. Grant continued to be pleasant ever afterwards, although not so much can be said in regard to the relations of Gen. Grant and Gen. McClellan.

Territorial Appointments.

from the territories in the city, and they are daily asking that changes be made in are daily asking that changes be made in some of the positions, as the persons holding them are aither political favorities or incompetent. The judiciary, it is claimed, of all the territories needs reorganizing. The laws relating to the appointment of officers for the territories provide that they shall hold office for four years and until their respective successors are appointed and qualified, "unless sooner removed by the President." Under this pointed and qualined, unless sooner re-moved by the President." Under this clause it is claimed that the President's authority to make removals whosever he sees fit cannot be called into question. In some cases definite charges have been made against territorial officials. The President and members of his cabinet have been advised of nucrous instances in have been advised of nucrous instances in which the incompetency of territorial officials was made manifest. So far as the administration has indicated any policy with regard to the selection of officers for the territories, it has been that bona fide residents will be given the preference over outsiders. The statute fixing the tenure torritorial offices at four years does not apply to judicial appointments.

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fully 10 per cent, below that of last year, and even lower than the disastrous year of 1883. In every state and territory, except Oregon, the average of wheat has fallen off, and ranges from 22 per cent, in Kansas and Virginia to 02 per cent, in South Carolius. The average is over 3,000,000 lower in all, but in addition to this large losses are reported from winter killing, which promises a total loss of ever 100,000,000 bushels below the yield of 1884. The acreage of rye has been reduced in about the same proportion as wheat, but the condition of the crop is

much better. A Veteran Officer's Death. Capt. Andrew P. Caraher, 8th United States cavalry, died April 8, at his station, Fort Davis, Texas. He entered the service Dec. 13, 1861, as captuin 28th Massachusetts volunteers and became major the next year. In September, 1863, he was transferred to the veteran reserve corps after being severely wounded at Gettyaburg, and later was promoted to colouel. He entered the regular army in 1866, and became a captain in January,

Dr. S. B. Fisher's Funeral. The funeral of Dr. Samuel B. Fisher took place from St. Mark's P. E. Church yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. A. Floridas Steele officiated. The B. E. French Lodge, F. A. A. M., of which he was a member, attended in a body. The interment took place at Rock Creek Cemetery, where Masonic burial services were conducted.

The Capital City Gun Club. The following scores were made by the Capital City Gun Club yesterday afternoon on their grounds, at the Stone estate. The new "American clay bird," which has been adopted for this season's Unless these things are immediately corrected favorable evening, proved rather to favorable evening favorable evening proved rather to favorable evening proved rather to favorable evening. This proved a "clincher." On the day of a yellow dog that happened to venture much for even the crack shots, as inmentioned to Gim. (Frant thus graphed to Gim. shooting, combined with the dark, un-favorable evening, proved rather tos

BOKER'S MULE.

The Deacon Gives Some Accounts of

ting in front of Jake Johnson's corner

Hangdown vacated for his accommodation.

"I tole you what, gem'u," said the deacon, as he settled himself, "I jea' seen a muel scrape aroun' dere on de hill, dat brung back de scenes ob my earlier days brung back de scenes ob my earlier days when I owned the kickenest mule in all dese parts," and the old man bowed his head in slience, as if grave thoughts were flitting through his brain.

"Caint yer tell we'ns about dat ar muels," asked Possibilities Jones, seeing a prospect for a story from the old philosopher.

"Well, I reckin I kin," replied the deacon, "but it brings up berry harrowin' scenes, sech as yer caint sel in dese ungoderate times. I beliebe it war in de fall ob '62' dat a meek-lookin' chap cum aroun' and wanted to sell me a bay muel for \$16. It wor a peart lookin' animile, an' I 'samined him all ober an' found he war as soun' as a peach stone. So I borered some of wife Nichilobel's wash money (de bank bein' closed), an' I bought dat muel; but oh! it war a mortal missake, kase he war de dingdist kicker an' striker dat eber wore a shuck collar.

"De day I bought him I rid ober to Parson Brown's for an' afternoon chat, an' de furst thing I saw dat muel orgy wid war Jim Wilson's bull torrier. He Salvation Oil for your headache. Price to conts.

The Coming Wheat Crop Small.

The April report of the department of agriculture shows a prospective falling off of the crop of winter wheat to an amount fully 10 por cent, below that of last year, and even lower than the disastrous year wafted ober Bill Bowen's barn, an' den and even lower than the disastrous year. arked. But, my frons, jes' put it down s a fac' dat he didn't yeip only wonst; on de bay muel squatted and reached ur dat pup. All I remember ob' socin' rars jes' a faint glamor ob bull dog rarsied ober Bill Bowen's barn, an' dea ll was still.

"I tied de muel at de front gate ob de arson's, an' we sot on de poach an' is destined to once more put the concern on the foot."

parson's, an' we sot on de poach a smoked an' talked about de scasity parson had a lineback steer dat was uncommon pesky mean an' sassy, an' dat
steer cum arcun' an' bauled at de muel.
De muel didn't say anythin', but jes'
dropped one cah au' hel' still. Den dat
steer cum cluster an' reached with his
ho'n for dat muel's short ribs. De muel
seemed kinder like as if he was tickerigh for he featered steem's allithe an' lish, fur he teetered aroun' a little, an' den reached forth an' busted dat steer in de stummick till de whites in his eyes

kerchiefs, went to the invatory at the end of the car, and washed them out, using seep and elbow grease freely. This done, she took her pile of lime rags and hung Bowdown.
"Well," replied the deacon, in a musing tone, "we neber tuck do trouble to gadden him up, but we 'lowed dere was about a acre an' a half ob lineback steer when the muel adjourned."

His Wonderful Powers as a Kicker.

darned mad dat he kicked at his tail all de afternoon; an' when I cum home dere was nuffin left but de c'abs, an' dey was a wigglin'. Dat muel was a pizen kicker, an' you can jes gamble on dat, 'and the old liar bowed his head and heaved a sigh, while the others looked wild-eyed and exchanged grins.—Mort Wood, is San Francisco Post. The other evening the old crowd, consisting of Bitcoff Bowdown, Possibilities Jones, and Clincher Hangdown, was sitgrecery, on Pacific street, talking of the chances to sell votes at the next election, when Deacon Boker came around the corner and took his accustomed seat on to the conductor, whose shoes were enthe pile of grindstones, which Clincher Hangdown vacated for his accommoda-

fall ob '62 dat a mesk-lookin' chap cum aroun' and wanted to sell me a bay musi for \$16. It wor a peart lookin' animile, an' I 'samined him all ober an' found he

chickens an' oder necessities ob life. De parson had a lineback steer dat was un-

den reached forth an' basted dat steer in de stummick till de whites in his eyes was as hig as teasancers.

"Yor better look out fur yersteer, parson, says I, 'fur dat muel is sorter bad.'
"Not any,' says de parson; 'you jos' ake care of dat muel, fur dat is de ranankerest steer in all dose pacts.'
"We bef started fur de gate, an' jos' den dere was a general cancus ob muel an' lineback steer, an' de muel seemed to hab the floah mos' ob de time. Dis ris de parson's mad, an' he yanked a oak nicked off de fence, an' begen seumishing arom' fur dat muel's rear. Putty soon he diskivered what was a openin', an' he sorter reached fur dat animal's posterior.

"I nober knowed jes' how it was, but de Coroner's inquiry brung in a burdick dat he had exposed himself to de ravages ob de bizness end ob a active muel wonst too oftun. De funeral was held de nex' day."

"What about de steer " asked Bitcoff." Comforts of Modern Travel, An old lady came into an Alton chair car the other day and plumped into one of the seats. She was evidently a green traveler. The curious construction of the chairs, the decorations of the car, and the passengers interested her for a time, Finally she spied the bell cord. She eyed it for a moment and then exclaimed; "Now, this is rale handy ain't it, James? Guess I'll wash out those handkerchiefs o' yourn and mine."
They she conned up her acciont expect

day."
"What about do steer?" asked Bitcoff

them one by one on the bell cord.

"This is rale handy, James," she said,
"but while they were about it I don't see
why they didn't get a washboard and a
flat-iron. This is a right smart good
clothesline, though, James, and I speed
we oughter be satisfied."—Chicago Herald. "What did you do with the muci?"
queried Jake Johnson, as he spite about a
pint of tobacco juice into the face and eyes

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ates the nacessity of raising windows in cold and stormy weath or when you wish to ope

or close your blinds.

It prevents all simuning and rattling of blinds, so annoying to those wishing to sleep, especially to see and nervous persons. It also saves breaking of glass and damage to the blinds themselves. It can be operated by a child, with no dange of falling out of the window, thus often saving shuffs the trouble of climbing several dights of stairs.

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It is very useful is sudden storm.

It is not a complete lock to the blinds when closed, or in any intermediate position.

ide.
It is a strong and durable fixture, which cannot get out of order with ordinary use.
It is a strong and the end than the common billed batenings now in use.
It comes but fittle more than the old hangings and fixtures for blinds on new houses, and no more

If cours had fittle more than the our managing and alter and coloreds), because by this fixture the public our tension of inside blinds (which ratch that and coloreds), because by this fixture the public of the opened and closed as easily as invide blinds.

The attention of Architects, Builders, and Carpenters is especially requested. The "Dudley Hilad and Shutter Worker," now in use and on exhibition in my office. It is the by practical father ever manufactured for opening and closing "Blinds and Smitters" from the side of the house without raising the windows or removing window errors. They can be rised by a child. The above insuch flatters are in use now by Mr. J. E. Fitch, of Fitch, For & own; Od. John Cassels, and others.

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